G. R. S. 59] P-115 GPB—15,000—22-7-14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

1897—98
~~191~~.
(Sanitary)

File No. 25

Serial Nos 1—15

Papers Filed.

*Month*_____

SUBJECT.

Additional Plague Regulations in the Chitaldroog District

P. Siri Rau Undwell

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.	LATER REFERENCES.

Mysore

No. 1490 Exc

Rec'd 24-3-98
Ans 27/3/98

FROM

Jr 25-3 / 27-3-98

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

SECTION Sanitary
To

FILE NO. 25 of 97

SERIAL NO. 1

V. P. Madhava Rao Esquire
through the Dewan of Mysore.

663
30ft 6614 of 25-3-98

Dated Bangalore, 22 March 1898

Lr No 797

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of Madras G.O 93. P. dated the 26th Feby 1898, containing the additional Muffassil Regulations issued by that Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 placing the Districts of Bellary and Kurnool under observation.

2 Looking to the possibility of plague being imported by road the Resident will feel obliged if the Durbar will confirm to the arrangements herein specified so far as they may seem essential for safe guarding the Mysore frontier in any special measures

with refee to letter No 1490 of 22-3-98 from the 1st asstt to the Resdt in Mysore and with reference to your endorsement No 11992 / M 721-96 of the same date I have the honor to state that most of the precautionary measures referred to in the original & addl Regulations passed by the Madras Govt have been already brought into force in Mysore as will be seen from the accompanying note.

Myself & Dr Benson leave

measures or arrangements which have not
thereto been adopted

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

Secy Collector

for First Assistant Resident.

No 11992 / Mis 721-96 & 22nd March 98

Forwarded to the Officer in administrative charge of Plague Prevention measures for the favour of early suggestions as to what action he should take in the matter

By order

Asst Secretary

for Secretary

on a tour of inspection in the course of which we propose inspecting the arrangements made at Gunthal, Bellary, Hospet, Sadag, Dharwar & Hubli comparing them with our own at Hanchar ~~the frontier~~ inspection & road stations on our frontier & will on our return submit such proposals for any addl measures that our inspection may have shown to be necessary

J Lane

25/3/98

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Saw draft 2 3

No 663 & 2573
Fins 304 /98

To

The Secretary to Govt

No 663/304 dated 25.3.98.

SECTION Sanitary
FILE No. 25 of 97
SER'AL No. 2

Sir

With reference to letter no 1490 dated 22.3.98. from the Asst to the Resdt in Mysore received with your endorsement no 11992/M.F. 21.96 of the same date I have the honor to state that most of the precautionary measures referred to in the original and additional Regulations passed by the Madras Govt have been already brought into force in Mysore as will be seen

✓ The original on the left hand margin of PP (1)

COPY TO TYPIST

from the accompanying
"Notes"

Myself & Dr Benson
leave this this evening
on a tour of inspection
in the course of which
we propose inspecting
the arrangements
made at Guntakal,
Bellary Hospett Gadag,
Dharwar & Hubli
comparing them with
our own at Harihar
& at road inspection
Stations on our frontier
and will on our return
submit proposals for
any additional measures
that our inspection
may have shewn to be
necessary

I have &c

(Signed) V. P. M.

on the arrangements
necessary for the protection
of the Chittaldrug-Bellary
Frontier passed on the
Inspection Notes of the
Superintendent of Police
Chittaldrug, dated 22nd
instant (Enclosure ~~A~~ II.)

4. From these it will
be seen that the arrange-
ments necessary at present
are :—

(1) Making Dodkurgod
on the Bangalore-Hindupur
line an Inspecting
Station A draft
notification

Notification (Enclosure III) ✓

is submitted which,
if approved may be
sent to the Resident for
Sanction Hospital
Assistant TSiddaiah
L.M. and S and a
Midwife have already
been sent to Doddkunigal
in anticipation of
Sanction the examination
at present conducted
at Gonbdnur will
then be rendered
unnecessary and orders
have been issued to

9 transfer the establishment thence to Dodkurgoide

(ii) Enclosure II details the measures to be adopted on the Chittaldrug - Bellary ~~Toon~~ frontier These are:—

(a) The frontier Police Stations on the four main roads marginally noted have been ordered to be strengthened at once by the addition at each of 2 literate 1st Class Police Constables The extra establishment for this purpose has been

1 Bellary - Bangalore
2 Raidroog - Molakalmuru
3 Hoopane Jogalur
4 Harpanhalli Harihar

been ordered to be
entertained in anti-
cipation of sanction
which will be formally
applied for by the
Inspector General of
Police

(b) Two literate
Constables have been
ordered to be detached
for special plague duty
at each of the 16 frontier

Substations and out-
posts out of the existing
establishment aided
by "begars" or Totis if
necessary

(c.) A first or Second class Inspector with a Horse Allowance of Rs 15 and a Sheristadar allowance of Rs 20 has been ordered to be appointed to patrol the frontier of the Chittardrug District like the one appointed Sometime back for the Shimoga frontier Sanction for this will also be applied for formally by the Inspector General

of Police

(d) The establish-
ment of Medical
Inspection Stations
at Convenient places
along the frontier
has also been provided
for The immediate
Constitution of
Tanmenhally on the
Northernmost frontier
on the Molakalmuru
Bellary road as
a medical Inspection
Station

13

Station has been ordered and the Senior Surgeon has been requested to depute a Hospital Assistant assisted by a peon to been charge of it

5. The above arrangements appear to me Sufficient for the present but if Plague should appear in Bellary the additional arrangem

mentioned in enclosure
II will have to be
adopted in order
that closer supervision
may be exercised on
the Bellary frontier

6 As regards
the adoption of any
of the additional
Muppasu regulations
published by the
Madras Government
(No 93-P dated 26th
February 1898) I have
again considered

the several matters detailed in my notes forwarded with my letter No 663/Mus 304 dated 25th February 1898 to Government. The matters then reserved for Consideration were:-

i Organization of Sanitary staffs § 2.(c)

Detention of all persons suspected § 5 - last 3 paras

Ambulance staff § 10.

iv Strengthening office establishment &c by District Officers § 13

iv Measures to be adopted on the occurrence of plague §19-24

vi Dissolution of hospitals and Camps &c §25

iii Administrative Staff §26-28

viii Passports and passes §29-34

IX Disinfection §35

I shall treat of these matters in the order above given

Sanitary Staffs — I Consider a separate establishment for Supervising Sanitation

17

in the mufassil towns and Villages unnecessary at present

Satisfactory progress in rural sanitation is being reported in response to my Circular No 217/96 dated 15th February 1898 and the agency of amaldars and the village officers controlled by the higher Revenue officers appears to be quite sufficient In the cities of Bangalore and

and suppose special agency exists and I am ranging to place their sanction on a permanently sound footing with the funds and establishment Government shave been pleased to sanction

The last three paras of section 5 clause 11 of the Madras additional mufassil Regulations have been adopted by the

Notifications
No 1334 & 1335
dated 15th March 1898

Resident and a
Similar rule may be
adopted by the Durbar
both for Railway
Frontier Inspection
Stations and Road
Frontier Inspection Stations
within its jurisdiction
A draft notification
(IV) which is based on
Sections 3. 4 & 5 of the
additional Madras
Mufassil Regulations
and adapted to existing
practice is submitted for approval
Opportunity
is taken to provide
in the passports for

passengers placed

under observation

at the own residences

being bound to give

timely intimation

to the authorities of

their change of

residence

Inspecting officers

further authorised

to allow passengers

to depart to their homes

if they furnish

security and bind

themselves to report

themselves daily to the

Medical officer or

or officer in charge of

the Police station or

Patel

~~village~~ Headman for

observation The absence

of a clear rule to this

effect has led to

much inconvenience

in enforcing the

Surveillance rules The

rule exists in Bombay

see § 50 of Instructions

of the Bombay Govern-

ment dated 10th January

1898

iii Ambulance Staff

The Senior Surgeon

as been requested to

Enclosure V

(Copy enclosed for

ready reference)

Enclosure V

127

District office to be in charge of Plague Correspondence

Enclosure V

i The Syllabus (Copy enclosed) ~~of rules~~ issued for the guidance plague officers contains full instructions on all matters regarding treatment of plague and disinfection

Resolution hospitals & Camps §25
Administrative staff §26-28

vi and vii not necessary at present

viii Passports and passes.

Rules re ~~granting~~ passes have ~~ce~~ been incorporated in our rules as

explained in para ~~Section 2~~
of this letter and
passes (general and
special) under §29-34
are unnecessary here
for the present as
they are only applicable
after the plague has
made its appearance

x Regarding
Disinfection I would
recommend the
whole of Section 35
being introduced

Interference may now be submitted with meet all present requirements & would require to be varied

& It may be desirable to have the whole of the Addl Municipal Regulations introduced in them subject to such modifications as may be necessary for the Mysore in order to enable them to form & take action of plague should appear in the villages. I shall soon submit a draft Consolidated Regulation on the subject

Enclosure to 8 (3) Enclosure I

25

Notes on a tour of Inspection made by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Plague Commissioner in Mysore and Surgeon Lt Col. P. H. Benson, Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, who left Bangalore on the 25th March 1898 travelled through Guntakal, Bellary Hospet, Gadag and Dharwar and returned *via* Hubli and Harihar arriving at Bangalore on the afternoon of the 30th March 1898

Friday, March 25th. Saturday 26th.

Leaving Bangalore at 8-30 P. M., Guntakal was reached at 6-30 A. M. the next day where we found Surgeon-Major Hakim, District Medical and Sanitary Officer Anantapur District, on the platform who informed us that he was in charge of the Plague preventive measures enforced at Guntakal where all passengers from an infected area are medically examined and such as are found to be sick or with suspicious symptoms are detained, for which purpose segregation sheds to accommodate some 12 persons had been erected.

We saw the examination of passengers from Bellary which was very similar to our own.

Surgeon Major Hakim explained that a large observation camp was being erected at a cost of some Rs 20,000 on the bank of the Tungabhadra which forms the boundary between the Madras Presidency and the Nizam's Territory where plague is prevailing, consequently the preventive measures at Guntakal were confined to Medical inspection. The names of passengers proceeding from an infected area to places in the Madras Presidency with their place of destination are also noted, but this precaution is not extended to passengers travelling into Mysore. It may be noted here that Guntakal is the junction between the Southern Mahratta Railway and the Bangalore-Hindupur branch where passengers from Bombay change for Bangalore and Mysore and is therefore, as far as the Mysore Province is concerned, an important place. If the inspection of arrivals from infected areas is carefully carried out there is but little fear of plague being imported into Bangalore through this route as they are again inspected at Yesvantapur and those who are sick transferred to the observation shed whilst others are kept under medical observation for 10 days.

The Mysore Territory commences at Dodkurgode and the only danger to be apprehended is through a passenger alighting at one of the intermediate stations between the frontier station and Yesvantapur.

To minimize this danger the system which is in vogue on the Harihar-Bangalore branch should be adopted *viz.* the Medical Inspection of all passengers at Dodkurgode, the detention there of all found to be sick or with suspicious symptoms and the placing of the rest under a police escort as in Harihar whose duty it would be to hand them over to the police at the station where they alight.

As there was nothing further to see we went on to Bellary by the 7-30 train arriving about 9-30 A. M. The Assistant Surgeon Mr. Chalke visited us at the Railway staff quarters and explained to us the nature of Plague preventive measures adopted in that town (Bellary) which consisted of

A. Medical inspection of all passengers from Hospet and Guntakal side and detention of all found to be sick.

B. Those from infected areas were submitted to the process of fumigation by means of sulphur fumes—a system of disinfection admittedly practically useless.

In the evening we inspected the Civil Hospital in the compound of which is the segregation shed. It is a well built building about 70 feet in length and divided into four compartments to accommodate males and females, the cost of the building with kitchens, latrines, and sheds for the police being Rs. 500. We left Bellary by the 8-30 P. M. train for Dharwar and were examined at Hospet by Surgeon-Captain Pereira who is in charge of Plague preventive measures at that station. He has a certificated midwife to help him. The inspection was at midnight and passengers were not turned out of the train for the inspection. Hospet is the frontier town of Madras and is in danger of being infected by rail from the Bombay side and now that Plague is prevailing in the Nizam's Territory also by road. Surgeon-Captain Pereira told us that there was a segregation camp some mile or so away which is too far off to be of any real use. We were not impressed by the inspection at Hospet. We were again inspected at Gadag in the Dharwar District, but as it was 4 A. M., we did not see much of it. This is an important station as it is not far from Hubli where Plague is prevailing and it is also in direct rail communication with Hotgi and is consequently liable to be infected from two sides, *viz.*, Sholapur and Hubli. We were told by the Collector at Dharwar that the measures adopted at Gadag are very efficient this being the case the Mysore Province is protected at this point.

Sunday, 27th.

We arrived at Dharwar at 9-30 A. M., and proceeded at once to the observation camp in company with Mr. Holland, the District Superintendent of Police. The camp is situated at a very convenient distance from the Railway Station on a rising ground. It consists of 12 huts each capable of accommodating 5 persons. The huts are built of bamboo mat walls with thatch roofing, the pitch of which is a good deal too flat and consequently they are very far from being water-tight. There were some thirty persons in the camp at the time of our visit. The arrangements for bathing, quarantine for 10 days and disinfection were on the whole satisfactory Dharwar the head-quarters of the district situated between

Belgaum and Hubli at both of which places plague prevails, has not up to the present date had single case. This may be attributed to—

1st. The very careful inspection of all passengers and detention of those who actually come fron a plague infected area.

2ndly. To the supervision system which we were told is working admirably. In addition to the observation camp there is a plague camp on the oth r side of the railway. It is built on much the same plan as the observation camp with the exception that there are two hospital sheds. At the time of our visit there were no patients.

Leaving Dharwar we next proceeded to Hubli a town of some 60,000 inhabitants, where plague first appeared in the railway chawls in October 1897, and where it was confined until January 1898, when the first case appeared in the town from that date to this there have been only some 12 cases at different intervals, as much as 22 days having elapsed between two cases.

Monday, 28th.

On Monday morning we visited the Health Camp which is situated on either side of the Dharwar road about a mile from Hubli. It is composed of mat huts covered with thatch and is capable of accommodating about 800 persons though at the time of our visit there were not more than 50 The arrangemen's of the camp were very complete indeed, but it is questionable whether they will be habitable during the monsoon, a serious matter should Plague increase during that season. From there we went into the town and were shown those parts which had been evacuated on account of cases of plague having occurred in them. The roofs of the houses had been removed, many of the beams &c. burnt, the whole presenting a most dismal and depressing sight.

Surgeon-Major Collie showed us the different places where plague had occurred and it was impossible to draw any definite conclusion as to why cases should have appeared in those parts, seeing that they were in some instances widely separated. We next visited the plague camp which is situated on the outskirts of the town. The camp is a complete one providing as it does for those who are actually sick, those who are suspected of plague, and those who have been in contact with plague cases; and has also a convalescent or Quarantine camp. The hospital buildings consisted of two long sheds each capable of accommodating 20 patients. They are built of mud walls and tile roof, are light, airy and well ventilated Dr. Collie showed us the Plague bacillus under the microscope and pointed out how very necessary it was that a bacteriological examination be made in all cases either of sickness or death. We also saw the death certificate book. Surgeon-Major Collie explained to us the importance of these certificates.

Tuesday, 29th.

In the evening we inspected the disinfection of the clothes and goods of passengers from infected areas. The former are tied up in a gunny bag and placed in a cylinder and there subjected to a pressure of steam at 25 lbs. In a short time the boiler is opened and the clothes which are quite dry are handed back to the owners. These operations are under the supervision of a Commissioned Officer and the total cost per mensem of this system is Rs. 1,500. On Tuesday morning we were shown the method of house supervision, the system which is proposed to be adopted in the City of Bangalore. The whole system is under the charge of Major Applin, assisted by Lieutenant Brown and seems to be working in a satisfactory manner.

We left Hubli Tuesday mid-day arriving Harihar the same afternoon. We inspected the camp that has been erected on the banks of the river which is capable of accommodating 500 people as it stands at present.

Instructions were given to the Amildar to make the roofs of all the buildings water-tight as far as possible, to complete the system of drains, to erect latrines, and huts for the disinfection of passengers, as also a semi-pucka building of two wards as hospital for male and female plague patients.

We decided that it was unnecessary to incur a larger outlay on the camp than was absolutely required until the question was definitely settled whether quarantine was to be established here or not. We witnessed the inspection of passengers by mail train from Hubli, which arrived at mid-night. The inspection though carried out at mid-night was very careful and systematic all passengers being compelled to alight from their carriages.

As far as we could judge, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and those under him are doing their work in a very efficient manner. We examined the books and returns &c there are one or two small changes necessary in order to make the checking of them easier.

The number of passengers from the Bombay Presidency has lately increased from a little over 30 to nearly 60.

Wednesday, 30th.

The system started some time back of placing under police escort all passengers arriving at Harihar from an infected area is working very satisfactorily and it insures their alighting at the stations to which they are booked. We left Harihar by the mail train arriving in Bangalore on the evening of the 30th.

It remains now to be considered how far the measures described above can be considered to effectively protect Mysore. It is clear that passengers travelling by rail from the Nizam's Territory or from the Bombay Presidency into the Mysore Province have to pass along the chain of inspection stations formed by Tungabhadra, Gadag, Bellary and Guntakal stations at each of which medical inspection is insisted on and the detention of suspected persons more or less rigorously enforced according as the station is near or far from the area of infection. In addition to this, passengers bound for Bangalore or stations south of Bangalore are again carefully inspected at Yeswantpur and kept for ten days under medical observation after arrival at their place of destination, and if found suspicious are detained for medical observation at the Camp of detention near the Magadi road Chattram, Bangalore.

On this side then the province except as regards the stations lying between the frontier at Dodkurgode and Yeswantpur may be said to be most effectively guarded, and in order to make this protection complete so as to include the said intermediate stations all that is necessary is to introduce from Dodkurgode to Yeswantur a system of inspection and surveillance similar to that in force from Harihar to Yeswantpur which has been fully described above; the very early introduction of this measure seems to us of the utmost importance.

Next, on the other side, as regards passengers from all infected areas travelling through Hubli into the Mysore Province by rail, the rigorous preventive measures in force as described above at Londa, Dharwar, Gadag and Hubli may be said to absolutely protect us from all fear of plague from every place except Hubli itself. It remains therefore to consider how far the system in force at Harihar of medical inspection of all passengers, together with the detention of those reasonably suspected and coupled with the system of escorting all persons from an infected area from that place to their place of destination, is sufficient to protect Mysore against the spread of plague from Hubli. In order however to provide against any contingency, the Camp at Harihar, capable as it stands of housing 500 people, has been ordered to be put in thorough order and readiness, so that it can at any moment be used as a quarantine camp should the introduction of rigorous quarantine be rendered necessary.

When in addition to these measures the Supervision system now being introduced is brought into full working order in Bangalore and Mysore, the province may, as far as the *rail* is concerned, be considered to be as efficiently protected against the introduction of plague as is possible.

The last point for consideration is the possibility of the introduction of the plague *by road.*

Now taking into consideration that on the side of the Bombay Presidency plague is nowhere nearer than 80 miles or at least a four days' journey from our frontier, while on the side of the Nizam's Dominions it is nowhere nearer than 300 miles with a wide strip of Madras Presidency between it and our frontier and considering that along the said strip of Madras Presidency rigorous preventive measures including the establishment of road inspection stations and the thorough patrol of the Madras Presidency frontier on the Nizam's Dominions' side are in force it will be seen that the likelihood of plague being introduced into our province by road is slight. In order however to reduce it to a minimum on the Dharwar-Shimoga frontier, police outposts have been stationed on the main roads and cart-tracks leading into the province while at central positions along the frontier, inspection stations with detention sheds in charge of a Medical Officer have been established, the whole line of frontier being placed under the supervision of an Inspector specially deputed for this work.

Again on the Chitaldrug-Dharwar frontier the various fords of the Tungabhadra, which forms the boundary line between the two districts, are carefully guarded, police being stationed at each, and the whole being under the supervision of two Jamadars specially deputed for this work.

Finally on the Chitaldrug-Bellary side, separated though it is by the district of Bellary and Kurnool from the districts of the Nizam's Dominions at present infected, the Chitaldrug Deputy Commissioner and the Police Superintendent have proceeded on a tour of inspection with a view of ascertaining how far the preventive measures adopted in the Madras Presidency effectively guard us on that side from the spread of plague by road from the Nizam's Dominions and on their return they will submit proposals for the establishment of such road inspection stations along their frontier as they may consider necessary to still further guard the Province.

No. 917
C 35—

Encl II

3 Office of the Plague Commissioner in Mysore
Dated Bangalore 22nd April 1898
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Enclosure 1 to 8 (3)

Orders of the Plague Commissioner on the Arrangements necessary for the protection of the Chittaldroog-Bellary frontier passed on the Inspection Notes of the Superintendent of Police, Chittaldroog and remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of that District dated 11th April 1898

Visited Bellary Town

This is divided into 2 divisions under 2 Inspectors on Rs 35+15. who each have under them a Hospital Assistant and an Orderly

Each division is again subdivides into 4 Circles each in charge of an Inspector on Rs 15 with a peon and a tote under him Every new Comer from infected area is watched by these Inspectors for days after arrival, and Suspicious persons are kept under observation in the Suspect Hospital erected for the purpose

Bellary Frontier

1. The river Tungabhadra forms a natural boundary between Bellary and Dharwar, on the West, and Bellary and Hydrabad on the North.

2. Bellary Frontier from Harihar to Kamool (about 220 miles in length) is

is divided into 32 Circles, each with an area of about 100 Square Miles 5 to 10 Miles in length and about 20 in depth.

3. Each circle is in charge of a Plague Inspector on Rs 45 + 15 + 15 with a peon under him and over each group of 4 Circles is a Plague Supervisor on Rs 150 + 30 + 60

4. It is the duty of these Inspectors and Supervisors to patrol their Circles inspecting the Sanitary Arrangements of the villages in them and keeping a watch on all new Comers into them seeing that those arriving from infected areas are provided with Passports and endeavouring to gain the earliest information of any case of plague imported over the frontier

5. On each high road, a Road Frontier

Inspection

Inspection Station is established with: -

1 Hospital Assistant

2 Peons

Jota

Sweeper

Gumasta

-Chittaldroog Frontier.

(Bellary Side)

1 -Chittaldroog is separated from parts at present affected by Plague by about 220 miles.

2 The frontier extends 150 miles from Kondajji on the West to Bommagoddana Kere Molkalmuru Taluk on the East

3. 4 Main roads enter the District from Bellary District

(a) Bellary Bangalore

(b) Raidroog Molkalmuru

(c) Ojani Jagaloor

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(d) Harpanahalli Harihar

4 (a) Police Stations and Outposts at intervals of 2 to 3 miles now serve as a protection to the Bellary-Molkal Muru Road, the first station being Jammanahalli Sub-Station

(b) The Police Head Station at Molkalmuru protects Kaidroog — Molkalmuru Road

(c) The Police Sub Station at Gadimakunte on the frontier protects Ojani - Jagalur Road.

(d) The Harihar Head Station protects Harpanahalli Harihar road

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Additional

34

Additional Plague preventive measures necessary for Chitral droog - Bellary frontier

1. To strengthen Each of the above frontier, Police Stations on the said 4 Main roads Viz: -

(1) Sub-Station at Jammenahalli

(2) Head Station at Mol Kalmuru

(3) Sub Station at Gadimakunte,

and (4) Head Station at Harihar,

by the addition of two literate 1st Class Police Constables, as has been done in Shemoga. The extra Establishment for this purpose may be entertained at once, and the fact reported to the Inspector General of Police for formal sanction being obtained

2. (a) The frontier from Harihar to Mol Kalmuru

Molkalmuru is reported to be protected by a line of Sub Stations and out posts specified in the margin. Some of these have been recently opened in accordance with the Police revision scheme lately sanctioned by Government for the effectual watch and patrol of the frontier. Two literate Constables should be set apart solely for plague duty at each of these Sub-Stations and out posts, from the existing staff or where this is not possible

		strength
1. Honnajji	Sub Station	4 Constables
2. Aluru		
3. Anaji	Sub-Station	5 Constables
4. Belchode	do	5 do
5 Siddayana Kote	do	5 do
6. Gadinakunte	do	6 do
7. Anabur	Ukkad	2 do
8. Hirematlena halli.	out post	4 do
9. Mustagamur		
10. Chickka Obena halli		
11. Hangal	Sub Station	5 Constables
12. Santebanda	do	4 do
13. Rampur	do	12 do
14. Santeguda		
15. Jammenahalli	Substation and Ukkad	4 do
16 Molkal Muru	Head Station	

possible by withdrawing men from other Stations

(b) In places like Tammenhally which are Sub Stations or out posts and have also an ukkad ——————————

the services of the begars at the ukkad may be utilised for duty in connection with plague for other Sub Stations and out posts, one or two begars may be employed for similar duties the number and remuneration of such being reported for previous sanction

(c) At each of the 4 road inspection Stations specified above viz:- Thammenahalli, Molkal muru Gadina-kunte and Harihar, and also at the Sub Stations and out posts on the frontier named in the preceding para, the Police

Should

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

should be supplied with (a) and (b) forms and instructed in their use

Their returns should be submitted daily to the Amildars of their respective Talukas who will send a weekly Abstract to the Police Superintendent a monthly Statement being submitted to this office by the Superintendent

(d) The whole frontier should be placed under the charge of a 1st or 2nd class Inspector with a horse allowance of Rs 15 and a Special allowance of Rs 20 whose duty would be to inspect the frontier inspection stations, to see that the Police there are watchful and working efficiently. He should also patrol the villages on the frontier checking at each village all new comers, finding out where they come from and noting any suspicious circumstances regarding their health

(c) To help the Inspectors, patels on frontier talukas should keep a separate register to shew all persons arriving at or passing through their villages. A copy of the entries in this register should be submitted, weekly to the Chitnavis who should prepare therefrom a Consolidated monthly return shewing arrivals from the infected areas into the District

3. It is also necessary to establish at Convenient places along the frontier as many Medical Inspection Stations where plague cases or suspicious cases can be treated or detained under observation, as the Deputy Commissioner may Consider necessary Such Medical Inspection Stations should be at a Convenient distance from the outposts and substations. A Hospital Assistant should be posted for duty at each

Each shed should be supplied with a small stock of plague Medicines and disinfectants. At each Medical inspection Station a shed capable of holding 5 persons size 9½x12 according to the plan here with sent should be erected for use as a detention shed or if necessary as a Plague Hospital. Each shed should be built on a slightly raised basement and the roof of each sheds be given a slope of atleast 1:5

4 The Chairman of each taluk in which a Medical Inspection Station is established should arrange for a staff Comprised of :-

1 Toti
1 Waterman
1 Cook
2 Peons.

to

to be available for immediate employment at any Inspection Station at which a plague Case may be reported

The Deputy-Commissioner is requested to select localities for Medical Inspection Stations and report them to the Plague Commissioner

For immediate requirements Tammuna-halli should be constituted a Medical Inspection Station at once and placed in charge of a Hospital Assistant with one peon to help him. The staff may be increased up to the scale above indicated when there is necessity for it

These arrangements will be sufficient to protect the frontier but in the event of plague making its appearance in the Bellary District additional precautions should be taken by dividing the frontier as is now done in Bellary into

into circles of about 100 square miles each to be placed under Smart Inspectors and Jamadars. The Mukadams become in that case the Plague Supervisors for superintending and checking the work of the Inspectors and Jamadars in charge of the Circles in their respective talukas

Yours
Plague Commissioner
in Mysore

Enclosure to P. (3)

Notification

With reference to this Office Notification No. 761 dated the 25th February 1897 as amended by Notifications No. 4519 dated the 29th October 1897 and No 1335 dated the 15th March 1898, the Resident is pleased ~~with the Concurrence of the Mysore Durbar~~ to declare that the rules there prescribed are applicable to Dodkurgode on the Bangalore Hindupur line, Mysore State Railway

2. With reference to Rule 3 of

of the Rules aforesaid, the Resident is pleased with the concurrence of the Durbar, to appoint the following, to be Inspecting Officers for the purposes of the Rules at

Dodkurgode.

1 Hospital Assistant on Special Plague duty

Midwife on Special Plague duty

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Enclosure IV.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Enclosure — (3)

Additional Mufasil Regulations under the Ep. Dis. Regn 1897 for Municipalities other than the Cities of Bangalore & Mysore & for towns & villages

Note — Variations from the Madras addnal Mufasil regns are underlined in red ink]

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the territories of Mysore are threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague and whereas the ordinary provisions of the law in force in the said territories are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease the Govt of Mysore in exercise of the powers vested in them under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation 1897, are pleased to prescribe, under the said Ep. Regulation, the following additional temporary regulations

Note. The portions underlined are new or are alterations

to be observed in Municipalities other than those of the Bangalore & Mysore Cities and in other towns & villages in the said territories :—

1. The Government of Mysore or the any officer empowered under clause (c) Sec 2 of Regulation II of 1897 may direct the establishment of inspection Stations on roads and at railway stations There shall be established as near as may be to the frontier on roads & railway stations.

2. At each Frontier Inspection Station shall be erected a sufficient number of sheds for hospital & observation purposes and dis-

disinfectants & stores shall be maintained

3 All persons shall be allowed to pass freely except
(a) those suspected of plague,
(b) those suspected of arriving from an infected locality

4 (a) All persons suspected of plague with their families attendants, shall be detained upon information being urgently sent to the nearest revenue officer of or above the grade of Amildar or Deputy Amildar & the nearest Medical Officer Such officers shall inform the District Medical Sanitary Officer as well as the Deputy Commr of the Dtt and proceed

to the spot to and un
effecting isolation &
disinfection

When the officer in
charge of the Frontier
Inspection Station may
declare such course
to be safe the persons
detained may be
released and sent to
~~their~~ destination under
escort ~~[illegible]~~ or with pass-
ports as prescribed below.

(b) Persons inspected
& arriving from an
infected area may be
disinfected if the Dep^y
Commissioner so orders,

and also

(i) at ^{the} Road Frontier
Inspection Station
shall be provided
with passports which
shall bind them to
present themselves for
daily inspection for

they or
sent under escort

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

the next ten days before the Police Station House Officer or Patel of any village where they may be As passports are issued the Officer in charge shall inform by post card or otherwise the Police station House officer and the Patel of the village of destination

(ii) At a Railway Frontier Inspection station they shall have their tickets distinctively marked if not so marked

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before They will be ~~[illegible]~~ escorted as already provided to the station of destination and if not so escorted, on arriving at their railway station of destination the officer appointed by the Government or Deputy Commissioner for the purpose shall provide them with passports of which he shall by Postcard or otherwise inform the Police Station House Officer and the Patel of the village of ~~their~~ destination

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Passports are issued to persons of ascertained respectability if they give satisfactory assurance or furnish security at the Frontier Inspection station that they will report themselves daily to an authorised officer at place of destination for observation or that they will be available for observation at their ~~houses~~ homes at hours previously fixed for observation. Escorts may be sent with persons who promise to give

See instructions of issued by the Government of Bombay Enclosure V para 50

Such assurance or
security at the places
of destination to the
satisfaction of the
local officers. Lists
of such passengers
shall be forwarded
either by wire or post
or through an escort
to the local authority
at place of destination
and any one failing
to report or to be present
at ~~their~~ his house at the
~~times engaged~~ hours appointed may
be prosecuted Passen-
gers must report to
the examining authority
any change of residence
during the period of
observation and

New

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

failure will entail the forfeiture of the bond and will further expose them to prosecution After the period of observation is over, the security shall be returned to the passengers concerned

The officer in charge of a Frontier Inspection Station may also when specially authorised by the Deputy Commissioner detain all passengers from an infected area who appear to

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be Suspicious whether
by reason of their
appearance the
dirty condition of their
clothes, or the fact
that they are travelling
in gangs, or belong
to clapes which are
likely to dissieminate
the disease or cannot
be traced on arrival
at their destination
or depended upon to
give information Should
plague occur among
them after arrival
at their destination
or for any other reason
Such officer shall have

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the widest discretionary power subject to the general or special orders of the Government or Deputy Commissioner to decide what person shall be considered suspicious for the purposes of this rule

Any person refusing to comply with or ~~obstructing~~ attempting to evade this rule may be detained for ten days at the nearest inspection station, or other place appointed by the

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Deputy Commissioner
for the purpose

Every person passing
a Frontier Inspection
Station shall be
bound to declare his
destination truly.

Pass-ports

Passports shall be
in the forms attached.
The Deputy Commissioner
may exempt from
the necessity of taking
out passports any
Government official
any Railway employe
proceeding by rail on
duty or any class of
persons including in
his discretion ——

the

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

the families & attendants of such persons

Disinfection

4. When it is provided in these Rules that disinfection may be employed disinfection as follows, as often as seems to him necessary, may be ordered by any Plague Authority unless where otherwise provided

the
Of person (if specially ordered by the Deputy Commissioner)

In a bathing tub with Jeye's fluid or Carbolic acid strength

1 in 100

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of travellers' bundles (1) if specially ordered by the Deputy Commissioner to be opened out and steamed for 20 minutes by steam pressure of 20 lbs and temperature 250°; or (2) otherwise to be treated as below:—

of clothes silk &c:- To be exposed first one side, then the other, for eight hours in a strong sun

other clothes &c:- In perchloride of mercury 1 in 1000

Of an infected house:- If its value is Rs 100 or less and there is no danger of the fire

Spreading it may be
burnt Otherwise if a
Plague Authority so directs,
it may be unroofed
and treated as follows
after removal of all
surrounding obstructions
(walls, huts, sheds pandals,
&c) to ensure a complete
insufflation of air

Of houses in an
infected area - Each
house, shall be opened
to light and air in
its dark rooms. Infected
things of small value
such as bedding, cots
&c may be burnt
Everything else as

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the entire interior
of the house, including
the floors shall be sprayed
or sprinkled with
perchloride of Mercury
Rubbish shall be burnt
or carted away. Then
the exterior ~~or~~ and
interior of the house
shall be limewashed
Chloride of lime being
mixed with the limewash.

Of other places and
Spaces in Such an area

As any Plague
Authority may direct

I 16 59

Passport:- Regulation 3.

(To be printed in Counterfoil)

Number

District

Station of issue

Name of person

Father's name

Caste

Age

ordinary residence

Whence coming

Whither going

I have understood the rules regarding surveillance and do hereby bind myself to present myself daily (or be present at my residence above mentioned daily) for observation for 10 days from ..... by the ..... On failure I agree to forfeit the sum of Rs..... now deposited with the ..... to the Mysore Government I also know that failure will expose me to a criminal prosecution.

S.H.O on Patel as the case maybe.

Signature
Designation
Date

(Reverse of Form I.) 60

Daily for 10 days after the issue of this pass-port the holder shall present himself for inspection before the Station House officer or the Patēl of the village where he may be or be present at his residence for observation between ....

.....

Endorsements of Station House officer or Patēl.

~~XXXXX~~

Date

1st day — signature

2nd " "

3rd " "

4th " "

5th " "

6th " "

7th " "

8th " "

9th " "

10th " "

18 16

II

Post card - Regulation 3

- - - - - Station, Date

Pass port No. dated has this day been issued by me to

Name

Father's name

Caste

Age

Ordinary residence

Whence arrived

Whither going

Remarks.

Signature

Designation

I 62

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Passport - Regulation 3

(To be printed in counterfoil)

Number.

District

Station of issue

Name of person

Fathers name.

Caste

Age

Ordinary residence

Whence coming

Whither going Signature of issuing Officer

Designation

Date

I have understood the rules regarding surveillance and do hereby bind myself to present myself daily (or be present at my residence above mentioned daily) for observation for 10 days

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days from the (date) ..... by the ....
.....

[x Station House Officer or Patel as the case may be]

On failure I agree to forfiet the sum
of Rs..... now deposited with the
..... to the Mysore Government I
also know that failure will expose
me to a criminal prosecution

Signature of passenger
Designation
Date.

Witness

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE 64

Reverse of Form I

Daily for 10 days after the issue of this pass port the holder shall present himself for inspection before the Station House officer or the Patel of the village where he may be or be present at his residence for observation between .....

Endorsements of Station House Officer or Patel

1st day - Signature Date

2nd " "

3rd " "

4th " "

5th " "

6th " "

7th " "

8th " "

9th " "

10th "

II

Post card - Regulation 3.

..... station Date

Passport No. dated has this day been issued by me to

Name

Father's name.

Caste

Age

Ordinary Residence

Whence coming

Whither going

Remarks.

The person has agreed to (here mention terms of bond)

~~Signature.~~

~~Designation~~

Signature

Designation

Enclosure No 5 (1) &c

Instructions regarding Plague Administration for the general guidance of District and other Officers issued by the Government of Bombay under date the 10th January 1898 and re-issued by the Plague Commissioner in Mysore, for the information and guidance of all Officers on Plague Duty

1. Plague is a disease which is essentially associated with insanitary conditions in human habitation, the chief of which are accumulations of filth, overcrowding and the absence of light and ventilation.

2. It is, in the first instance at least, a disease of locality, and is mainly conveyed from place to place by individuals in their person, clothing and personal effects, who have resided in the infected locality.

3. The essential measures to be taken for preventing the spread of the disease are its early recognition in a locality, the removal of the inmates from the infected locality or area, which, in the first instance, may be only a room or house, their segregation for a specific period, the disinfection of their persons, clothing and personal effects, and of the houses with their contents, situated within the infected locality.

4. The first steps to be taken are in connection with the sickness and mortality. There are, at present, no methods in actual operation by which these can be accurately ascertained. Infectious diseases are not notified, and the registration of deaths is imperfect. Means must be adopted to improve the latter, and check the results by recording in towns all funerals which pass the octroi posts, noting the name of the deceased and the locality of the house in which the death occurred, and by posting trustworthy subordinates, either members of the Police force or of the Revenue Department, at all burying and burning grounds, noting similar information. These subordinates, not being connected with the Municipality, will afford valuable aid in checking the returns, and they will assist the Municipal authorities in arriving at correct results.

5. In villages, the Patils must submit weekly returns of deaths in each village within their respective jurisdiction, to the Mámlatdár, who will forward them to the Collector of the district, after noting on each any peculiarity in the incidence of the deaths, the mortality for the corresponding week during the past three years, and explaining, if he can, any excess. When the Mámlatdár is not satisfied as to the cause of any excessive or unusual mortality, he should cause special enquiries to be made, and, if necessary, call in the assistance of the nearest medical subordinate.

6. The Patils should also be required to give notice at the police station of the arrival in their villages of any persons from an infected locality. The names of such persons should be entered in a register at the police station, and they should be kept outside the village under observation for ten days and on no account allowed to sleep within the village site. The cause of the death of any person who has recently been in an infected locality should be investigated. In villages remote from a police station the Police Patil should discharge these duties but the Revenue Patil and the Kulkarni should be held equally responsible.

7. The returns referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 will show, both in towns and villages, any unusual mortality over the average of previous years, and also the occurrence of two or more deaths in one house or localised area when immediate special enquiry is necessary.

8. For the discovery of cases of sickness it will be necessary to obtain the assistance of the more respectable residents in each quarter street or group of houses. In any doubtful case of sickness they could obtain the services of the medical subordinate attached to the dispensary, or a hospital assistant may be specially deputed to aid the residents in the work of detection.

9. It should be made obligatory under the Epidemic Diseases Act for the occupier of each room or house in an infected town to notify all cases of sickness and death, occuring in the room or house occupied by him, and for every medical practitioner practising in such a town to report all cases of sikness and death coming to his knowledge in the practice of his profession.

10. When there is reason to believe that cases of plague are occurring in a town or are likely to occur, owing to its proximity to an infected area, the town should be divided into quarters or divisions of a size convenient for effective supervision, and each quarter should be placed, as far as possible, under the charge of an European official who may be a civil officer, taken from any department a military or a medical officer, according to circumstances.

11. The quarter under each officer should be sub-divided into defined areas, which might consist of a street, a portion of one, or a group of houses and each of these sub-divisions should be placed under the charge of a district or local subordinate who may, for convenience be called a supervisor. With each supervisor will be associated one or more residents of the sub-division, who will assist the supervisor in obtaining information regarding sikness and mortality in the areas respectively allotted to him. Under each supervisor will be a gang of coolies, varying in number to suit the requirements of each locality. The gangs working in the more populous towns should be divided into three sections, each with defined duties as follows :—

(*a*) for the detection of cases and their removal to hospital

(*b*) for the evacuation of houses and for the removal of the inmates to camp ; and

(*c*) for the disinfection of houses.

12. So long as plague exists in the Presidency, it is advisable that the above organisation hould be prepared for each town and district area, native Superintendents being substituted for Europeans in the latter, and the members should be ready to act when the necessity arises. At each own exposed to danger an observation camp should be provided where all suspicious arrivals from nfected areas may be detained for ten days.

13. It is believed that under such a scheme information regarding all cases of sickness will be asily and readily obtained, but should the people be unwilling to assist the authorities, or withhold he necessary information, then it will be advisable to organis search parties under the charge of the Divisional Superintendent. Each search party should be accompanied by a Medical Officer or subordinate, and by a female, either European or Native.

14. It is absolutely essential to success that all the measures mentioned above for the suppression of the disease should be carried out promptly and effectively. To ensure this being done all the nembers of the staff engaged in the work should have a clear idea of their duties the operations will hen be conducted in a methodical and systematic manner.

15. The Superintendent should be provided with a suitable office situated in his own division, where he should remain the whole day, except at intervals for meals. The office will be his headquarters to which all communications should be sent, and at which the Supervisors will make their daily reports. He will exercise a general supervision over all the operations and will issue orders for the necessary action to be taken by each section of the gang of coolies.

16. No house vacated on account of plague may be re-occupied without his sanction, and he may cause a notice to that effect, to be affixed to each vacated house He should place a seal on boxes containing valuable property left in houses which have been evacuated on account of plague. Such property may be removed by the owner, but if he declines to do so, it will remain at his risk.

17. Property of any value belonging to the poorer class which it may be considered necessary or advisable to destroy as being infected should be appraised by two or more respectable natives and the value paid to the owner by the Superintendent of the division. Compensation should also be given without delay to the very poor for the destruction of clothes, &c., which although they may be of no market value yet serve a useful purpose to the owners.

18. After a house has been disinfected, the door will be secured by a padlock, of which the Superintendent will retain the key or entrance may be barred by any other effectual method.

19. The stock of disinfectants, padlocks and all surplus appliances for divisional use will be kept n or near the office

20 Each Supervisor will keep a list of all residents in each house in his sub-division. He will inspect all new arrivals, and will obtain information from them as to their previous place of residence. He will in company with the local resident appointed to assist him, visit all the houses in his subdivision, and obtain information regarding the health o the different inmates, and will, on the conclusion of his rounds, report verbally to his Superintendent the occurrence of all cases of sickness and death and any information regarding arrivals from infected localities. Any case of plague, and all doubtful ones of sickness should be at once reported to the Superintendent at his office by day and at his house by night,

21. The Supervisor will be provided with a sufficient supply of disinfectants ready for use, with tubs, buckets, watering pots, one or two hand-pumps either jet or spray and implements required for unroofing houses and making holes in the walls. There should also be a dooly, charpoy or bamboo frame for the removal of the sick. It should be thoroughly washed or sprayed with perchloride of mercury solution, either at the hospital or sub-divisional depôt after use. This is necessary, as the same dooly may be used for carrying suspected cases to the observation ward. All the above articles should be kept in a room or yard near the centre of his sub-division or at the Superintendent's office.

22. On a report being received by a Superintendent, of the occurrence of a case of plague, he should at once proceed to the house, and when he has satisfied himself that the case is one of plague or of a suspicious nature, he will at once give orders for the removal of the patient, either to the Plague Hospital or to the observation ward, according to the opinion he has formed of the case The other inmates of the house, with their movable property, should be taken to the segregation camp, in charge of one or more policemen or other responsible persons.

23. They will be supplied with passes by the Superintendent admitting them into hospital and camp. These passes after countersignature by the medical officer or the officer at the camp will be returned through the policemen to the Superintendent.

24. After evacuation of the house, the walls and floors of all rooms, with their contents, except articles of food which it is not intended to destroy, and of all enclosures, should be thoroughly drenched with a solution of perchloride of mercury, and in the course of two or three days coated with freshly prepared limewash. All rags and refuse found in the house or enclosure should be burned in the presence of the supervisor.

25. The roof, if not a pucka one, should be removed, and holes should be made in the walls to admit freely air and light to the smaller rooms and enclosures. On the completion of these operations, the door should be secured with a padlock.

6. The coolies engaged in the work of disinfection, &c., should be provided with boots or shoes, to protect their feet from the danger of infection through abraded surfaces.

27. It may be necessary, owing to the occurrence of several cases in the one area, to vacate a group of houses or a whole sub-division. Should any necessity exist for the adoption of such a measure, it should be carried out as soon as possible by placing a cordon of police or troops around the area and removing the whole population to the segregation camp. Disinfection and unroofing of the houses to be carried out in due course.

28. Experience has abundantly proved that the evacuation of an infected house or houses is seldom in itself sufficient to stamp out the disease When plague manifests itself in one house, in an indigenous form, those in the neighbourhood have as a rule already become infected, and it usually follows that cases subsequently appear in them. It is therefore always a wise and prudent course on the occurrence of an indigenous case, not only to evacuate the one house but also all those in the immediate neighbourhood.

29. On the evacuation of the houses in the infected area, all the other inhabitants should be encouraged to leave the town and any obstacles which may tend to delay their departure should if possible be removed. The time for prescribing the issue of passes should be carefully considered by the collector, as if the rules prohibiting departure without passes are applied prematurely the exodus of the inhabitants generally will be retarded, more particularly of the poorer classes, who feel diffident about applying for passes or are too apathetic to do so.

30. In a large town where the disease has become of general prevalence, every quarter being affected, and the arrangements for dealing with the epidemic are incomplete and defective, measures must be taken to regulate the departure of the popula ion and prevent them carrying infection to healthy areas. Every effort should in the meantime be made to provide sufficient accommodation in huts for a large proportion of the population.

31. In the case of villages badly infected the whole of the inhabitants should be turned out. Villagers are accustomed to erecting shelters for themselves, but, if necessary, materials for hutting should be supplied. The sick and suspected villagers should be carefully separated from the healthy and an officer should be appointed to examine the daily health of the population and prevent migration to other villages.

32 Daily inspection of villages situated in the neighbourhood of an infected locality should be instituted and maintained during the out-break, and continued for ten days after the occurence of the last case, with special reference to the exclusion of refugees who should be required to camp out.

33. A site for the hospital should be selected as near as possible to the infected population, but a permanent building suitable in all respects for a hospital, may sometimes be obtained either inside or on the outskirts of the town It can be easily disinfected when it is no longer required for an hospital, and such a building would be more popular and convenient than huts erected at a distance from the town.

34. If a suitable building is not available it will be necessary to erect huts for plague patients, for convalescents and for the observation of doubtful cases, on the nearest site. The hospital huts intended for females should be some distance apart from those intended for males. The size of each hut will depend on the number of patients expected, but it is advisable not to place a large number of patients in one hut. A series of huts, each capable of accommodating six to twelve patients, will be the best arrangement, and it is one which will admit of the higher and lower castes securing separate accommodation. Movable mat screens should be provided between the beds to secure as much privacy as is possible to each patient. Every patient should be supplied with a cheap substitute for a spittoon, and both it and the vessels used as bed pans, should contain a sufficient quantity of an effective disinfecting solution. The floor of the hospital huts should be freely watered daily with the perchloride of mercury solution, and vessels containing the same solution should always be available for the disinfection of the hands and feet of the native attendants.

35. One relative or friend may be permitted to attend a patient, and a stated time should be set apart for the visits of relatives and friends of the patients.

36. On the arrival of the patient at the hospital, all his clothing should be removed and burnt in the presence of the medical subordinate. Hospital clothing should then be supplied. On recovery the patient may be transferred to the convalescent ward or dismissed. In either case he should be given a warm bath and supplied with new clothes The hospital clothing, on the discharge o death of the patient, should be disinfected, washed and exposed to the sun for a few hours, after which it may be again taken into use.

37. The hospital and observation wards should be surrounded with a bamboo or other fence.

38. Huts for the segregation of individuals removed from infected houses, and of all suspected persons, should, if possible, be erected at a convenient distance from the hospital compound, and should be surrounded by a bamboo or other fence. Individuals brought for admission into this camp should, for purposes of cleanliness, be bathed in a solution of carbolic acid, one to a hundred parts of water and their clothing soaked in a solution of one to twenty if there are no children, perchloride of mercury solution may be used for the latter purposes.

39. All the inmates should be inspected daily, either by the medical officer or a medical subordinate, and any case of plague detected should be removed at once to hospital, and doubtful cases of fever to the observation ward. If no case occurs amongst them, after an interval of 15 to 30 days, they may be allowed to return to their houses, if such houses have been cleaned and disinfected and if the local authority considers that they are fit for re-occupation, or be admitted into the camp for healthy individuals, after a second disinfection of their clothing.

40 Both the hospital compound and the segregation camp should be guarded by troops or police, to prevent the egress of inmates

41. The establishment of separate hospitals and segregation camps for the reception of members of special castes and religions should be encouraged and every assistance should be given by the local authority for their erection and supervision. The treatment of the patients admitted into these hospitals may, if desired, be placed in the hands of Vaids and Hakims and the internal management of both hospitals and camps may be conducted by members of the caste or religion concerned, subject however to the general supervision of a European doctor where possible and control of the local authorities and to the usual arrangements as regards guards.

42. A camp for the healthy e., for people removed from houses not infected, should also be arranged for. All individuals admitted into it should also be bathed and their clothes disinfected as with admissions into the segregation camp. They should be allowed to pursue their daily employments, on condition that they sleep in camp. The huts should be numbered, inmates registered and a daily inspection made of all the residents. If no case of plague has occurred in a hut for 15 to 30 days, the inmates may, after a second disinfection of clothing, be allowed to return to their houses if such houses have been cleaned and disinfected and if the local authority consider that they are fit for re-occupation.

43. Should a case of plague occur in a hut, the patient should be removed to hospital, and the other inmates to the segregation camp. The hut should be removed, the site disinfected with the perchloride of mercury solution and the materials of the hut should be similarly disinfected and exposed to the sun for a couple of days when they can be utilised in the erection of another hut on a new site.

44. The best arrangements should be made for a plentiful supply of water to the different camps. If the water-supply to the town is conveyed through pipes, connections should be carried into the camps. Bathing platforms at some distance apart for the two sexes should be constructed, and provided with surface drains for the removal of surplus water.

45. Separate latrines for the sexes should be erected in connection with the two camps and hospital, and they should be well lighted with ordinary post lamps

46 Bunnials' shops with all supplies should be provided for each of the camps.

47 Cases of plague imported into towns and villages, if they are not at once discovered and isolated, will, under existing conditions, develop new centres of the disease and thus infect fresh localities. It is a difficult matter to detect such cases in transit from an infected area.

48. Medical inspection of travellers by rail and road is useful in discovering those actually suffering from the disease or affected with the preliminary symptoms of fever, but as the period of incubation may extend to eight or nine days, it is evident that inspection is of no avail in detecting infected travellers, who are in the stage of incubation. Such travellers cannot be discriminated from the non-infected, and it is necessary for their detection that they should be kept under observation for a period not exceeding ten days.

49. Passengers or travellers who can produce satisfactory evidence that they have not been exposed to infection, may be exempted from detention, as it frequently happens that only one or a few places may be infected in the particular district. The local authorities should give certificates to all persons wishing to travel from the non infected areas in the district, stating that the holders (giving names, &c.) have not been exposed to infection.

50. The period of observation may, in the case of travellers of ascertained respectability, be converted into one of surveillance at places of destination, if they give satisfactory assurance (or furnish security) that they will report themselves daily to an authorised medical officer. Lists of such passengers should be forwarded either by wire or post to the local authority at place of destination, and any one failing to report may be prosecuted. The medical officer is not at liberty to exempt the individual from attendance without the concurrance of the local authority.

51. The inspecting officer may, however, exercise his discretion as to the necessity of detaining any particular individual.

52. In addition to medicial inspection at select stations a medical officer or subordinate should, if available, be appointed to travel by each train from or passing through an infected district for the purpose of examining passengers booking and alighting at all stations along the line

53. The object in exercising control over the movements of travellers from an infected area is for the general welfare of the public and not to harass the individuals. It is hoped that by detaining passengers from an infected area, the healthy or non-infected will be eliminated after a few days, and

allowed to proceed on their journey. If the preparatory measures as previously detailed for the suppression of the disease are carried out in an efficient manner there is every reason to believe that restrictions on travelling will be unnecessary.

54. Any arrangement calculated to prevent the exodus of the healthy from an infected locality or area, must tend to produce a more virulent form of the disease and its more rapid diffusion among the community.

55. Camps will be established under the orders of Government, at selected stations suitable for detention of passengers and for the disinfection of clothing and baggage.

56. The above rules will also apply to travellers by road.

57. For preparation of the perchloride of mercury solution for disinfection, see Appendix.

APPENDIX

The most convenient and satisfactory way of preparing the solution of perchloride of mercury, on a large scale, is that which has been recommended by Dr. Maynard, now on plauge duty in Násik.

The ingredients should be mixed in a 50-gallon cask in the following quantities : to 77 lbs. of perchloride of mercury and 38 lbs. of pure salt add 10 gallons of boiling water, stir well with a wooden stick, and then fill up the cask with cold water. The solution contains one part of perchloride to 6 of water, and one ordinary quart bottle, of it, added to 25 gallons of water—the capacity of the ordinary wooden tubs in use will give a strength of 1 in 1,000.

The standard solution can be carried about in quart bottels placed in partitioned boxes, and is always ready for use without further weighing or measuring.

If the solution is prepared with cold water, the perchloride of mercury must be powdered and two parts of pure salt to one part of perchloride added. The whole should be well stirred until the solids are completely dissolved.

It is of advantage, for several reasons, to add one-half per cent of crude Hydrochloric acid to the solution.

Iron hoops of all casks, tubs, and buckets should be dammered. If iron receptacles are used they should be dammered inside and ontside.

If metal pumps are employed for distributing the solution, they should, previous to use, be worked in vegetable oil and after use thoroughly cleaned in water. This will tend to lessen the corrosive action of the mercury

In the above—

For Patil	*read* Patel.
For Mamlatdar	„ Amildar.
For Police Patil	„ Patel.
For Collector	„ Deputy Commissioner.
For Revenue Patil and the Kulkarni	„ Shanbhog.

V. P. Madhava Rao, *Plague Commissioner in Mysore.*

No 2234 97
347.96

5-50

SECTION Sanitary
FILE No 25 of 97
SERIAL No. 4

From The First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore

To The Dewan of Mysor

Dated Bangalore 2d May '98.

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No 1294 — Pol. 346 dated the 9th April last, with which was forwarded copy of a letter from Mr Madhava Rao and a copy of his "Notes" dated the 26th March 1898 In his letter Mr Madhava Rao mentioned that he Dr Benson were about to start on a tour of inspection to Guntakal, Bellary & other places with a view to study the systems in force there and he promised on his return to submit proposals for such additional preventive measures as might seem necessary. If these proposals have reached the Durbar Col Robertson would like to see them and to learn what action has been taken on them

We have ordered our proposals

2. In his Notes Mr Madhava Rao says that the Province of Mysore has practically been placed under observation This remark

is not quite clear. The Durbars Plague Regulations prescribed in Notification No 9383 – Mis 7. 21–96 of the 10th Feby last, followed very closely those issued by the Madras Govt but that Govt considered that before any particular districts could be held to be "under observation" additional regulations were necessary, and they accordingly issued them with Progs No 93 - P of the 26th February In the same way before the whole or any portion of Mysore can in the strict sense of the term be deemed to be "under observation some additions to the Durbars Regulations on the lines of those issued by the Madras Govt seem necessary.

We have provided for this in the draft Secy thinks that the term "under observation" may be adopted This only requires a little alteration in our draft which I made this morning

3. Later on in the "Notes" it is stated that "passengers who alight are also examined at Yelahanka, Goribed nore & Mysore. The Resident was not aware that passengers were being examined at these places and he will be obliged for copies of the orders on the subject He wishes to be kept informed of what is being done & requests that copies

The examn at Goribednore & Yelahanka was only of passengers who alighted after they left Station limits

Mysore is within Durbars jurisdiction, but a Govt Notn was necessary under the Regns

of all orders relating to plague
preventive measures may be
sent to him immediately they
issue

4. As regards the suggestion
that Goribednore or the frontier
Station on the Bangalore Hindupur
line be notified as an inspection
Station to render legal the examina
tion & detention of passengers there
I am to enquire whether hitherto
passengers have been illegally
examined or detained either
within or without railway limits
The Resident doubts if it is necessa
to notify Goribednore as an inspec
tion Station" It must be remembere
that passengers are examined
at Guntakal (about 120 miles fr
and again at Yesvantpur If the
Durbar still think it desirable
that all passengers who alight at
Goribednur be examined I am to
suggest that this examination
take place outside the Station
limits

5. Mr Madhava Rao notes that
the present rules do not permit

There has been an informal exam no detention.

The examn at Guntakal has been given up. Tungabhadra is the 2nd St beyond Yesvanthpur from Old Kunjod Tungabhadra is abt 200 miles

detention at railway inspection
stations ~~at~~ of persons from an
infected area who merely appear
suspicious by reason of their
dirty appearance &c, and he
suggests that certain Madras rules
be adopted The only inspection
stations with which the Resident
is concerned are those noted in
the margin, & his notifications
Nos 1334 & 1335 of the 15th march last
seem to contain all that is at
present necessary If there are
any inspection stations between
Bangalore & Nanjangud (and
of this the Resident is not aware
Vide para 3 supra) it remains
for the Darbar to adopt the sug
gestions of Mr Madhava Rao

Harihar
Yesvantpur
Bangalore Cant
Bowringpet.

The rules will be adopted for Mysore which will be notified as an "infected Area"

6. As regards "disinfection" it is observed that Deputy Conservators have been empowered to order disinfection of clothes bundles &c but that as regards disinfection of the person the Plague Commr. thinks the Madras Regulation is not quite clear The precise difficulty experienced by Mr Madhava Rao is not explained

We said "the Regn" meaning our regulations not the Madras actual Regn

Enclosure VI

SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTIONS IN DISINFECTION AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO PLAGUE.

Procedure to be adopted on the discovery of a Plague case or death in a house—

(*a*) Immediate removal and complete isolation of patient, in a Plague Hospital, where his belongings are disinfected In case of death, the body should be buried in the manner hereinafter described. The patient should be carried on a stretcher and not allowed to walk, however strong he may appear to be—this is important medically.

(*b*) Immediate isolation of all those occupying the house in which the Plague case is found; these people are kept in a segregation camp, apart from the general public and from Plague patients. They are allowed to take with them their cooking pots, bedding, and necessary clothing, which are all disinfected on arrival at the segregation camp. The people of adjacent houses should also be segregated if in the habit of sleeping or eating in the infected house; or if the partition walls between their houses and the infected house are of matting, boarding, or other thin and pervious material.

(*c*) After the removal of the patient and his friends, close the infected house at once, securely—don't trust to cheap locks, *screwing up the doors* will be the best measure, for the house is very dangerous and infected, and people must be prevented from entering it.

(*d*) *Unroof the house at once*, after closing it, so as to admit the sun and fresh air freely; these are both excellent disinfectants. Make also openings in the walls if necessary for the same purpose.

2. *Next disinfect the house and things remaining in it* as soon as possible proceeding as follows—

(*a*) *Open the door of the house*; let a workman with a watering can (provided with a nose) water the ground about the entrance well with the disfectant solution; next he should enter the house quietly and water the whole floor of the house and all articles lying about on it. He should then take a pump and spray the walls and all articles of furniture freely with the disinfectant solution. The reason for the foregoing is, that presumably the Plague poison does not float in the air, but lies about the floor and walls in the dust and dirt; it is therefore advisable to lay the dust and prevent it rising (with the Plague poison) into the air, so that workmen entering the house should not inhale the latter, and thus become infected.

(*b*) Next remove all the furniture, clothing, &c. out of the house into the open air. Burn all cheap articles, *e. g.*, grain and other food, matting, firewood, old clothing and rags, putting with these pots, grinding stones, &c., the latter will be strongly heated and therefore disinfected. There will now remain certain articles, *e g.*, good furniture and clothing, too valuable to be destroyed. These must be thoroughly dipped and soaked (when possible) in a tub of disinfectant and left there for five minutes If too large to be dipped, swab and drench them vith disinfectant, not allowing a spot of surface to escape. Special attention should be paid to all parts and surfaces of furniture which have rested on the floor of the house, *viz.*, the legs of tables and chairs and bottoms of boxes. These disinfected articles should remain exposed to the sun after this as long as possible

(*c*) *Next, the empty house itself should be disinfected.*—The principle here is to thoroughly wet and

drench the whole interior surface of the house with disinfectant solution, floor, walls and what may remain of the ceiling Special attention should be paid to any rat holes, cracks in the walls, and drainage exit holes, also the corners. The Plague poison is presumably most abundant on the floor and the lowest part of the walls, and these should be most thoroughly treated. After the above, the floor, walls, and ceiling (rafters, &c.) should be thoroughly whitewashed, not a spot of any part escaping. To the whitewash it is well to add chlorinated lime (bleaching powder) in considerable quantity, if it can be obtained, as the free chlorine then given off will help to kill the Plague poison. The articles which have been taken out of the house may now be put back into it, and the house should be again securely closed. Such a disinfected house is much safer than it was before disinfection, but still cannot be pronounced absolutely safe. The poison of Plague is extremely minute and easily escapes the action of disinfectants when hidden away in cracks and crevices in wood and walls. The safest statement to make on this matter is that a disinfected house only becomes *absolutely safe* when all Plague has disappeared for some time from the neighbourhood. Another measure which is very useful in destroying Plague poison in a house is to burn a thick layer of dry grass or straw on the floor; old bamboos which naturally contain some oil are better still, for they burn quickly and fiercely, the result being that the walls and floor of the house become very hot indeed, from the effect of the very rapid and fierce combustion. It is well also to water the immediate surroundings of a house with disinfectants, especially gutters and drains. Disinfecting powder should also be sprinkled about

(*d*) All workmen engaged in disinfection of infected places and articles should wear shoes, for it

is believed that the Plague poison readily enters the body through wounds however small. No one with wounds on hands or feet should undertake disinfection work

3. Disposal of Plague corpses.—Not more than four men should be allowed to form the funeral party. If it be impossible to prevent friends attending, they should be kept at a distance of at least ten yards from the body by the Police. Before going near the body, the four men above mentioned should strip off all their clothing with the exception of their dhotas. They should be provided with a large sheet, saturated with disinfectant lotion, which should be thrown over the corpse and tucked round beneath it. They should then raise the body in the sheet and place it upon a cheap bamboo stretcher and carry it away to the burial or burning ground, taking with them the bedding and clothing the patient has been using during his illness, and avoiding, in their journey, people and houses If buried, bury at least seven feet deep, and cover the body in the grave with a thick layer of quicklime. The grave should then be filled in and any remaining belongings of the patient, together with the stretcher on which he has been carried, should be completely burnt up. If cremated, the body bamboo stretcher, and all other belongings of the patient should be thoroughly burnt to ashes. The four men of the funeral party are next thoroughly disinfected, before they go near any one else, or near the rest of their clothing They may take off their dhotas and steep them in the disinfectant solution for at least five minutes, and wash the whole of their bodies very thoroughly with the same. They then proceed to put on the rest of their clothing and may be allowed to depart. It is best to select your funeral party, if possible, from people in your segregation camp, for you can then keep them under observation.

4. *Rats and Plague. Rats very easily contract Plague* If in any locality, near which the Plague is occurring, several rats are found dead with no marks of injury on them, having to all appearance died natural deaths, it may be concluded that they have died of Plague. Plague buboes are often present in these rats Such Plague rats are usually found in the gullies and gutters around a house, sometimes

in the house, often in the roof. The important point now to remember is that the tenants of the house near or in which rats are found are *sure* to be attacked with Plague if they do not vacate the house immediately. Neighbouring houses are also unsafe, as the rats while sick have probably travelled about the immediate vicinity. The tenants therefore of adjoining houses should also vacate their premises all these people going into a segregation camp, for there is a great likelihood that they are infected, and they should therefore be kept apart from the general population. In the case of a small village in which Plague rats have been found, the wisest course for the people to take is to vacate the whole village and live in temporary shelters in the jungle. If Plague rats are found in the roof of a house thoroughly remove and burn the rafters, bamboos, tiles, &c forming it Plague rats should be burnt to ashes, as they teem with Plague poison. Do not touch the rats with the fingers, but lift and carry them with some implement which should be burnt with the rats.

5. *Disinfectants* (*i e* agencies which thoroughly destroy and kill Plague poison)

(*a*) Burning to ashes extremely good.

(*b*) *Exposure to the hot sun and fresh air* very good, but cannot be counted upon to reach all the poison hidden in any article.

(*c*) Perchloride of mercury, corrosive sublimate: an excellent and powerful disinfectant when used in a strength of *one part* of the perchloride to *thousand parts* of water. One and a half drams of the perchloride to one gallon of water.

N.B 6 quart bottles = 1 gallon : to get the same strength in *native* weights and measures, take ½ tola of the perchloride to 5 *pukka Bengal seers* of water.

The perchloride of mercury dissolves slowly in water, but its solution can be greatly hastened by adding to the water common salt, in amount about six times the weight of the perchloride taken The salt and the perchloride being added to the water, stir well for fully ten minutes, and the disinfectant solution is then ready for use. The quantities above recommended really give a strength of 1 part of perchloride to about 800 of water owing, however, to the

low powers of solubility of the mercury it is well to err on the right side.

N.B.—The perchloride is still more powerful if prepared thus—

(*c*) Perchloride oz.
Hydrochloric acid 1 oz.
Water 3 gallons.

This equals one in thousand parts.

For an immersion bath use perchloride solution of a weaker strength, *viz.*, 1 to 2,000 or 1 to 3,000 of water. To get this take the ½ tola (½ dram) of perchloride and add 15 to 20 pukka seers of water (3 to 4 gallons).

N.B.—The perchloride solutions are *very* poisonous, and care should be taken that men and animals do not drink them

(*d*) Other disinfectants (chemical)

(1) Carbolic acid good—of a strength of 1 measure of the acid to 20 measures of water.

(2) Phenyle another form of carbolic acid; good; should be used in the same proportion as (1)

(3) Jeyes Fluid: also good; used in similar strength to (1) and (2)

For an immersion bath of (1) (2) or (3) use 1 part of the disinfectant to 100 of water.

(4) *Permanganate of Potash* 1 per cent
Acid Sulphuric 1 good

(5) Sulphate of copper in 5 per cent solution; good.

(6) *Boiling water* an excellent disinfectant for clothing, and always obtainable. Put the clothing in a vessel containing boiling water and keep it thoroughly immersed for fully ten minutes.

N.B.—The water must be over a fire and boiling bubbling *all the time.*

(6) *Implement Pumps*—

(*a*) *The Holborn brass pump*: very useful; it should be well oiled before use and well washed in

water afterwards, as the metal is corroded by the perchloride so

(b) *Chinese wooden pumps* very good and p
Any native made *pumps* will do equally a
provided they throw a good spray a consi
erable distance.

(c) *Watering cans, whitewash brushes, half barrels and buckets*, are also required for the preparation of the whitewash and disinfectant solution. Galvanized buckets should be painted or japanned.

(7) Recognition of Plague.—If in any village or town, in the District, individuals are suddenly attacked with more or less severe fever from which they die in the course of a few days (three to five), the conclusion is that the disease is Plague. This is the more certain if Plague has been gradually approaching the neighbourhood. It must however be remembered that the patient may die after only a few hours' illness, or he may live for a week or two. Swelling known as buboes are usually found in one or more of the following regions: groins, arm-pits and neck. They are of ten small and better seen than felt, therefore hold up the arms and compare also the two exposed arm-pits; compare the two groins. The patient with Plague looks and feels very ill; the face is often haggard and thinner looking; expression dull and heavy; eyes usually glistening and slightly reddish; often there is a staggering gait and history of falls, for the muscles of the body are much weakened and also made irregular in their action by the poison of the disease. Vomiting frequently occurs at the onset of the disease. The bowels are usually constipated. Cough with much reddish watery Phlegm is present in some cases. The tongue when moist is usually thickly coated with white fur and has a red tip and edges; when dry, it is, together with the lips, brown and cracked. The pulse is usually bad and rapidly fails.

Any person who is detained by the medical authorities is treated" by them in the manner they think best and obviously part of the treatment is disinfection The Madras rule goes somewhat into detail & lays down the method of disinfection

Draft the Madras additional Regn giving special power to the Collector to authorise disinfection of persons

It would appear from the "Summary" to the "Notes" that orders have from time to time been issued both by the Darbar & the guidance of Depy Commissioners & others and if these instructions are scattered about in the shape of detailed orders it would in Col Robertson's opinion be better even at the expense of some repetition to bring them all out again in a comprehensive Notification or Regulation

This will be done.

8. Finally I am to suggest that if the Darbar see no objection Mr Madhava Rao be empowered to communicate with the Residency

direct in all matters connected
with Plague preventive measures
any delay in such communi
cations such as must necessarily
arise if the correspondence has
to pass through a heavily worked
Secretariat is strongly to be
deprecated

I have &c

(Sd) K D Krishna Captain
First Asstt Resdt

6

189-8

OFFICE OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSION. Fr. No. 25 MAY 11 1898 IN MYSORE.

From The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District

To The Plague Commissioner in Mysore.

Dated

Despatched 4th May 1898

Received 11-5-98

General No. 59

No.

Enclosure No. –

Put up with + submitted D.C. Reply to be made by 11/5

Adverting to para 2(a) (b) of Plaque Commissioner's Memo ev° 1017 dated 22nd April 1898, re, the entertainment of Begars for watching the frontier, has the honor to state that the services of 27 Begars will be required as detailed in

Details	Number of Begars.	Cost of establishment	Remarks
Two Begars to be employed at each of the 16 Stations noted in Para 2(a) on a salary of Rs 2 per month per Begar. Number already in the Police Service who will work after the Plaque duties also. 1 Begar at Jammenahally 2 at Anabur 2 at Gadimakunte	5	Rs 6	Apply for sanction & necessary Arrangements
Begars actually required for Plaque duties apart deducting the above 5 Begars	27	54	
	FILE NO. 250 of 97		
	SERIAL NO. 5		
	SECTION Sanitary		

in the margin Q4

2. A salary of 2 Rs each per mensem as is now paid to Begars doing duty elsewhere may fairly be given to this additional staff.

3. It is therefore requested that he will be so good as to obtain the sanction of Government for incurring a monthly expenditure of Rs 54 on account of this temporary establishment

4 The entertainment of these men will be made as necessity arises.

Deputy Commissioner

Gen. 31]

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

SECTION Sanitary

FILE No. 25 of 97-8

SERIAL No. 6

~~Sanction Arrested at Head Quarters~~

OFFICE OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE. MAY 11 1898

1898

Fr No 492

85

From The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

To The Plague Commissioner in Mysore.

Dated 9
Despatched 10 } May 1898
Received

C. Jn. General No. 4024
No. 425

Copy sent to Chitaldroog 11/5/98 M

Enclosure No.

His docket No. 1089/473 dated 2nd instant, requesting that an Inspector may be appointed and sent to Chitaldroog on Plague duty on the Chitaldroog Bellary Frontier

---

Has the honor to inform him that Special Reserve Inspector Everard of Shimoga has been transferred to the Chitaldroog District

B 50+20

District on Plague duty and directed to report himself to the Deputy Commissioner Chitaldroog forthwith

K Chandy

for Inspector General
of Police

87

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

SECTION Sanitary

FILE No. 25 of 97-98 Letter 1066 dated 27 April
Mis 454

SERIAL No. 7 1898 from the Plague Commissioner
in Mysore suggesting the adoption
of certain additional precau-
tionary measures for the purpose
of keeping out the Plague from
Mysore

Submit
to R.C

Send copies
to D.C
Municipal Officers

Order thereon No. 14660
Mis 7 21-96
Dated Bangalore 10th May 1898

Done
Vide No 1298-1317
551
9 17/5/98

The proposals made by
Mr Madhava Rao in the letter
read above are approved

2 The additional Regulations

submitted by him are passed with certain modifications and will be published for general information

2. There are no Railway Frontier Inspection Stations within the Durban jurisdiction all reference thereto has been omitted in these Regulation

3. A Notification will be issued declaring that the Districts of Chital drug and Shimoga are under observation. The plague Commissioner will be good enough to report whether a similar declaration is necessary as regards any other Districts or part of a District in the State.

For notes

89

4. The Resident will be requested to kindly make Dodakuru-Godu an Inspection Station

Chennivasappa

Secretary

Compd

To 89

The Plague Communications in Singapore

The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioners with the Government of Singapore

G

C 10 189 8

From

To The Secy to Govt

Sanitary
25 of 97-8.
D.

Dated 12.5.98
Despatched 13-5-98
Received

General No 1229
Mus No 535

Enclosure No. one

Sir

In continuation of my letter No 1066 dy 27.4.98 Mis 454
I have the honor to state that in accordance with my suggestion at para ii (b) of my printed order no 1017 C.35 dy 22.4.98 forwarded to Govt with the ~~above~~ letter quoted above, the Deputy Commr Chital Drug applic for the services of 27 new bugars at ~~the frontier~~ Substations and outposts on the Bellary frontier. The

the men being engaged as the necessity arises

substations &
number of outposts
to be watched ~~are~~ is 16
~~in all~~ as detailed
in the above printed
order and for these
32 begars are required.
~~of this number~~ ~~of which Nos~~ 5 already
in the Police service
are proposed to be
utilized for plague
duty & the ~~remaining~~
~~27~~ begars costing Rs 57/+
per mensem is have
~~are~~ to be newly sanctioned

2 The begars will
prove a very useful
auxiliary to the Police
in plague prevention
and I beg that early
sanction may be
accorded to their
entertainment as
above proposed

judging from
their work in the
Police dept.

the sanction being in
force upto the end
of June 1899

3. Copy of D.C's letter
No 59 of 4.5.98 is
enclosed for refee

I have &

1898

12

From The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

OFFICE OF THE PLAGUE COMMIS
Rr. No. 572.
MAY 17 1898
IN MYSORE

To

The Plague Commissioner in Mysore.

Sanitary Dr 5 of 98 9

Dated 12
Despatched 13 May 1898
Received

Put up ref ce 15/5 M

General No. 4077
C-M. No. 429

Enclosure No. 2.

Quote furnished

Sir

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter No 60 dated 4th instant from the Deputy Commissioner Chitaldroog requesting sanction to the entertainment of eight first class constables for guarding the Chitaldroog frontier at the four road inspection stations to be located at

at Tammenahalli, Gadinna Kunte Uolkalmuru and Harihar

2. These 8 men have been entertained as per instructions conveyed in your circular No: $\frac{1017}{35}$ dated 22nd ultimo I beg that you will move Government to accord sanction to the entertainment of the men.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

K Chandy
for Inspector General of Police

Mud

1898

From

The Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldroog District

To

The Inspector General
of Police in Mysore

Dated 4th }
Despatched 8th } May 1898.
Received

General No. 60
No.

Enclosure No. one.

Sir,

Adverting to the instructions conveyed by the Plague Commissioner in his No. 1017/eir 35 dated 22nd April 1898, I have the honor to submit herewith a proposition statement of new hands required for guarding the Chitaldroog frontier at the 4 Road Inspection stations to be located at Jammenahalli Gadimakunte, Mollialpuru, and

and Harihar 7/5

2. The required number of constables have been entertained and posted to do duty at the respective stations

3. I therefore request that you will be so good as to obtain formal sanction of the Government in th matter at an early date

I have etc

(Signed) M. S. Narayana Rao

Deputy Commissioner

"Copy"

for Inspector General of Police.

Proposition Statement of new hands required for Plague duties for guarding the frontier at Tammenahalli Molakalmuru, Gadimakunte and Harihar.

No: required	Particulars of men proposed	Cost of the establishment Rs	as	p	Remarks
8	First class Constables at Rs 8/- each 2 for each of the Frontier road Inspection stations	64	"	"	
		64	"	"	

4th May 1898
Chitaldroog

Copy"
K Chaudry
Asst for Inspector General of Police

(Signed) M S Narayana Rao
Deputy Commissioner

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

97

Read:—

SECTION Sanitary

FILE NO. 250-97

SERIAL NO. 16

Letter No 1229/535 dated 12 May 1898 from the Plague Commissioner in Mysore stating that there are 16 out-posts on the Bellary frontier to be watched, that for these the services of 32 hegaws are required and that of this number 5 who are already in the police service will be utilised leaving 27 for whose temporary entertainment at a total cost of Rs. 54— per mensem sanction is solicited.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION
Fr. No. 535
MAY 16 1898
Rs. 5.00

Order thereon

No 1295 97-5-98

Dated Bangalore 16 May 1898

No 1295/38 97-5-98

Copy to D.C. Chitaldrug for info:—

17.5.98

The temporary entertainment of 27 hegaws at a total cost of Rs. 54— per

per measure is sanctioned

the men will be entertained as necessary

arises

Yr Secretary

Comptr

Y

1 The Plague Commissioner in Mysore

Inspector General of Police in Mysore

Comptroller to the Govt of Mysore

C.P.D.

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore

Read:- GENERAL BRANCH

Letter 1066 dated 27th April 1898 from the Plague Commissioner in Mysore, suggesting the adoption of certain additional precautionary measures for the purpose of keeping out the Plague from Mysore

SECTION Sanitary
FILE No. Plague 1897
SERIAL No. 11

Order thereon No. 14660 Mis 7.2196

Dated Bangalore, 10th May 1898.

The proposals made by Mr. Madhava Rao in the letter read above are approved.

2. The additional Regulations submitted by him are passed, with certain modifications and will be published for general information. As there are no Railway Frontier Inspection Stations within the Durbar's jurisdiction, all reference thereto has been omitted in these Regulations.

3. A Notification will be issued declaring that the Districts of Chitaldrug and Shimoga are under observation. The Plague Commissioner will be good enough to report whether a similar declaration is necessary as regards any other District or part of a District in the State.

4. ~~The Regulations will be communicated to the Railway Authorities and Inspection Officers.~~

(Sd.) C. Sreenivasaengar
Secretary

No. 1298-1317 / 537

Office of the Plague Commissioner in Mysore
Dated, Bangalore, 14th May 1898.

Copy forwarded to Dy Commrs of Dists Asst Medical Officers, Supdt of Police & C. G. J. Presidency for information

City Municipalities Bangalore & Mysore Health Officer Cantt Health Officer

Asst Staff — For Plague Commissioner

1898 103

13

From

THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE.

To The Secy to Govt

Sanitary,
25-7-97
12

Dated 18. 5. 98

Despatched

Received

General No. 1368

No. Mis 567

Enclosure No.

Sir

With reference to Govt Progs no 14660 Mis. 7-11-96 & 10.5.99 ~~approving of~~ ~~deputing~~ my proposals ~~regarding~~ the for watching the Bellary frontier in the Chitaldrug ~~Dist~~ I have the honour to report that ~~State~~ ~~Reserve~~ ~~1st class~~ Inspector Mr Everard on a monthly salary of Rs 50+20 ~~has been deputed~~ ~~to the Insp Genl of~~ ~~Police~~ for frontier

XXX
The Insp Genl of Police ~~has~~ reports that he has deputed

duty

121

+(2) I request sanction
to the entertainment
of 8 first class
Constables on a monthly pay of 8 Rs each
for guarding
the frontier at the
four Road Reserve
Stations to be located
at Tammenhalle
Gadimankunte
Mothalmuru + Harihar
These Constables have
been employed + posted
for duty

2 I beg that the
~~appointments may be~~
~~approved~~ additional
hands may be sanctioned
from the respective
dates of their appts
+ the same communicated
to the Comptroller
The Deputy C has been
requested to report
the dates of the appts
referred to

Thanks

15104
In 721-96

SECTION Sanitary
FILE No. 25 of 97-D
SERIAL No. 1 13.

OFFICE OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER
No. 582
1898

102

Office of the Dewan of Mysore
Public Bangalore, the 15th May 1898

Notification

Under regulation 1 of the additional Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation published in Government Notification No: 1465-9 dated the 10th May 1898, mis 721-96 the districts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug are hereby declared to be "Under Observation.

By order

(Signed) C. Srinivasaraya
Secretary

To. The Compiler Mysore Gazette with a request that 500 spare copies may be sent to this office and 300 being sent direct to the Plague Commissioner in Mysore.

No 15105
In 721-96

Copy forwarded to the Plague Commissioner in Mysore

Submd
19.5.98

"By order

"C. Srinivasaraya
Secretary

Compd 1945

No. 15102
PA 21-96

Office of the Dewan of Mysore
Dated, Bangalore 18 May 1898

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

0315

From

SECTION
FILE NO. 25 of 97
SERIAL NO. 14

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore
General and Revenue Department

To

The First Assistant to the
Resident in Mysore

Sir

With reference to your letter No. 2234/347-96 dated the 2nd instant making certain observations on Mr Madhava Rao's ~~inspection~~ notes forwarded with my letter no 1294/pol 346 dated 9 April 1898, I am directed to state as follows:—

2. With my letter No. 1462/21-96 dated the 10 instant, I have submitted Mr Madhava Rao's further

eport together with copies of additional

egulations passed chiefly in ac-

cordance with the recommendations

ontained therein

3 The Plague Commissioners

emark that the Province has practi-

cally been placed under observation

officers to have been intended

mean not that "the Province had

een placed under observation"

in the technical sense of the Ad-

ditional Regulations passed

by the Madras Government

ut that it was being protected

by the establishment of frontier

ulations along the Shimoga and

Chitaldrug frontiers as mentioned

Minutes of a meeting held at the Public Offices on 12-1-98 and Circular No. 64 dated 13-1-98 26-1-1898 forwarded with letter No. 783 dated 28-1-1898

in the marginally noted papers copies of which are submitted for ready reference and by the adoption of these precautionary measures similar to those provided for in the Additional Regulations for Madras These Additional Regulations have since been hardly adopted for Mysore as will be seen from my letter quoted in the last para. In reference to the Resident's suggestion and following the Madras precedent provision has been made in the above mentioned Regulations for any District or part of a District being declared as under observation by the Durbar and for Road Frontier Inspection Stations

being established therein by the 10
Plague Commissioner. The Durbar
are issuing a Notification declaring
the Districts of Chitaldrug and
Shimoga as "Under observation"
Mr. Madhava Rao has further
been called upon to report
whether there is any necessity
for making a similar declaration
as regards any other District or
part of a District in the
State.

For order

4. As regards the circumstances
under which passengers who alight
at the Yalahanka Goribidnur
and Mysore Railway Stations
are examined the Durbar

understand that an informal
Examination has for some time
past been going on outside the
Station limits at the two places
first named and inside those
limits at the two other city
The Inspections at Goribidnur and
Hyderabad have been referred to
in the papers marginally noted
papers already communicated
to the Resident The Inspection
at Jalahanka of Road passengers
was meant as a check against
passengers evading inspection
at Yesvantapur and appears
to have been adopted in
accordance with the rules I
(Copy enclosed) forwarded
with letter No 8783 dated 28
pol 208

minutes of a meeting dated 12-1-1878

2. Circular No 64 dated 13-10 26-1-1878

January 1898. Under Regulation

12 of the Regulations published

in Notification No 9384
Mis 721-96 dated

10th February 1898 the Durbar

proposes to appoint the Mysore

City Railway Station as an

Inspection Station and notify

the fact formally to the Southern

Maharatta Railway Authorities

through the Resident Likewise

a Notification will be issued

applying to the village of Jalahanka

the provisions of Rule 29 of the

Regulations published in

Notification No 9383
Mis 721-96 dated

10th February 1898

The examination at Gorebridge
has been discontinued and
my letter of the 10 instant refers
to above an application was made
that Doddakurugode be appointed
an Inspection station having
regard however to the recent arrangements
made by the Madras authorities
at Tungabudra, the Durbar
are of opinion that this proposal
may be deferred for the present.

5. Adverting to para 5
of your letter I am to say that
the only Railway Inspection
Station within the Durbars
Jurisdiction will for the present
be the Mysore City station

and to this will be duly applied
provisions similar to those
contained in the Residents
Notifications Nos 1334 and
1335 of 15 March 1898. For
the treatment of suspicious
looking persons at Road Frontier
Inspection Stations in the State,
provision has been made in
the additional Regulations
annexed to in para 2 supra

6. As regards disinfection
the Plague Commissioner in his
notes apparently refers to paras
21 and 29 of the Durbars
Regulations published in
Notification No 9383 dated
the 7-21-96

10th February 1878 and considers

that they do not clearly invest the

Deputy Commissioners with

power to order the disinfection

of persons as distinguished

from "the" cloth bundles &c. The

additional Madras Regulations

No. 35 leave no room for doubt

on this point and have been

adopted in the additional

Mysore Regulations to which

reference has been made above

7 As suggested in para 7

of your letter under acknowledg-

ment any steps will be

taken to issue a Comprehensive

Notification or Regulation

embodying therein all Rules

and Regulations based up
to date together with such of the
new Madras Regulations as
have not been immediately adopt
by the Durbar but which it
may be found necessary to
introduce in the near future

8 Mr Madhava Rao is
vested with the power to Commun
-cate to the Resident direct
any matter connected with
Plague Prevention sending
simultaneously to the Secretary
to the Mysore Government
a copy of such correspondence
for the information and

orders of the Durbar May to add that copies of all important orders passed by the Durbar in plague matters are being sent to the Residency as soon as they are issued

I have &c

(Signed) C Srinivasaraghavan

Secretary

No 15103
Im 721-96

Copy forwarded to the Plague Commissioner for information and needful action

By order

Secretary

Put up full ref^e
Submitted
19.5.98

Comp^d
ms.

Submit
for orders

Matters to be attended to

The present system
of escorting passengers
from Harihar to
Bangalore (by Police)
requires a legal
authorization The
Resident must be
moved to legalise
the procedure

The Hindupur line
has now no frontier mispa
Station either on the
Rly or on the Road
Gooribedanur has been
abolished as an
mispn Station There
is therefore no escort
of passengers going
on —

The mispn Stations at
the polling places have
to be notified either
by Govt under sec 29
of the Reg^s or by the DC
which case the ~~the~~
Mhes Dtes shd be notified
as "under observation"

19/5/98

1898

From 114

THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE.

To

The Inspector General
of Police in
Mysore

Dated 28 May 1898

Despatched

Received

General No. 489

No. 473

Enclosure No.

Sanitary
25 of 97-8
15

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of the orders of the under signed passed on the Inspection Note of the Superintendent of Police Chitaldrug District and in inviting his attention to paras (ii) (d) of the said Notes in re the additional plague preventive measures necessary for the Chittal

drug Bellary Frontier has the honour to
request the favor of (1) orders being issued
to the Chittaldrug District to furth
with appoint and depute for duty the extra
police required at the various frontier Stations
(2) to appoint and send to Chittaldrug an
Inspector for plague duty on the frontier.
being appointed vice C. Chit. proceeded

for Plague Commissioner
in Mysore